

oleoresin of cubebs, sulphurated linseed oil, and a small amount of plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the labels on the packages containing them and the accompanying circulars and booklet bore and contained false and fraudulent statements, as aforesaid, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects and properties of said drugs in venereal diseases.

On March 5, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8673. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Bottles, 27½ Dozen Bottles, and 20 Dozen Large and 96 Dozen Small Bottles of Milks Emulsion. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 11291, 11292, 11458. I. S. Nos. 17277-r, 17272-r, 15848-r, 15849-r. S. Nos. E-1742, E-1746, E-1814.)

On or about September 26, and October 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen bottles (large size), 27½ dozen bottles (18 dozen \$1 size and 9½ dozen 50-cent size), and 20 dozen bottles (large size) and 96 dozen bottles (small size) of Milks Emulsion, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., on or about May 22, July 14, and April 7, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of glycerin, sirup, methyl salicylate, and volatile oils.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements appearing within the booklet accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, as follows, " * * * dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach and bowels * * * bronchitis * * * coughs, spasmodic croup, consumption (in its early stages), bronchial asthma * * *," (all shipments) " * * * stomach trouble in its various forms * * * covers acute and chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, gastritis, chronic gastric catarrh, chronic nervous dyspepsia, ulcer of the stomach, cancer of the stomach, syphilis of the stomach and tumors of the stomach * * * Thousands of people have reported to us that they found relief in the use of Milks Emulsion for various forms of stomach trouble * * * will build up the system, improve the appetite, enrich the blood and strengthen the organs of the throat and lungs, which are only too often the cause of croupy, sick and puny children. Mothers endorse Milks Emulsion because it strengthens and builds up their children as nothing else has ever done, rendering them less liable to contract many of the contagious diseases * * * an absolute preventive for spasmodic croup. Milks Emulsion will start the accumulation of pus from the cavities that have formed in the lungs by the eating away of the tissues of the walls of the air cells by the tubercular germs in 10 to 24 hours. It will cause the consumptive to expectorate very freely, and loosen the coughs as well," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On December 9, 1919, the cases having been consolidated, and the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute Ind., having entered an appearance as claimant of the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article be properly labeled and branded in accordance with said act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8674. Misbranding of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 12 Boxes of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11472. I. S. No. 8154-r. S. No. C-1521.)

On October 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 boxes of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the United Medical Co. (Martin Rudy), Lancaster, Pa., on or about September 19, 1919, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories for the relief of Leucorrhœa or Whites, Gonorrhœa, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb and other Female Complaints. * * * The United Medical Co. * * * Lancaster, Pa.;" (circular) " * * * for the relief and cure of Inflammation, Congestion, Anteversion, Retroversion, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries;" (booklet) "* * * a prompt and effectual remedy for the cure of * * * all Female Complaints in general."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of suppositories composed essentially of a salt of bismuth, alum, boric acid, tannin, and a trace of powdered plant drug in a cacao butter base.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels upon the boxes and the accompanying circulars and booklets bore certain statements, as aforesaid, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 6, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8675. Misbranding of Gon-Kure. U. S. * * * v. 12 Bottles of Gon-Kure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11663. I. S. No. 8514-r. S. No. C-1512.)

On November 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 bottles of Gon-Kure, remaining in the original packages at Peoria, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gem Medicine